## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Senator Gibson Expresses a Desire to Investigate the Recent Elections.

A Vote to Be Taken on the Senate Tariff Bill Jan. 21-Both Bodies Agree to a Holiday Recess from Dec. 21 Until Jan. 2.

Washington, Dec. 20 .- The Senate met at 11 A. M. On motion of Mr. Sherman the House amendments to the direct-tax bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered. Senators Sherman, Morrill and Vance were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Morrill asked unanimous consent that the voting on the tariff bill and the amendments thereto shall begin at I o'clock P. M. on the 21st of January next, after which there shall be no further debate without unanimous consent.

Unanimous consent was given, and that order was made.

Mr. Morrill then moved an amendment to the holiday recess resolution, fixing it from Friday the 21st inst. until Wednesday the 2d of January, and this was agreed to.

Mr. Gibson offered a resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered printed, for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen Benators to inquire into the state of suffrage throughout the United States, and especially to investigate the election of State officers at the State elections held in November last in Rhode Island and Louisans, and the presidential election in the States of New York and Indiana, and to report all the facts, showing whether any mproper, undue and unlawful influences and practices were employed through conspiracies, trades, combinations, intimidations, corrupt use of money, purchase of votes or voters, false registering, false voting, stuffing bailot-boxes, bribery, or in any way whatever, and to what extent, and to make such recommendations as it may deem necessary.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the House joint resolution for the pay of congressional officers, clerks and employes on the 20th of December, and it was

On motion of Mr. Manderson, the House bill to anthorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river in lowa and Nebraska, was passed, with amendments.

The tariff bill was then taken up, beginning with Schedule F, relating to tobacco and cigars. No amendment was offered to the first

paragraphs-226 and 227. Mr. Pasco moved to amend Paragraph 228 by inserting "40 cents" instead of "25 cents" per pound, so as to read "all other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 20 cents per pound; if stemmed 40 cents per pound." After discussion the amendment was rejected.

Paragraph 226 was gone back to. Mr. Vance thoving to amend it by striking out "\$3.50 per pound" and inserting "\$2.50 and 25 per cent. ad valorem," so as to make it read, "cigars, eigarettes and cheroots, of all kinds, \$2.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem." After a short discussion the amendment was rejectedyeas, 18; nays, 25.

No amendment was offered to any other of the bacco and cigar paragraphs, and Schedule G was reached, relating to provisions etc. Mr. Vance moved to amend the first para-

graph (232), relating to horses and mules, by changing the rate from \$20 per head to 20 per cent ad valorem. He said that the increase of revenue from this item would amount to Mr. Hiscock said that such increase of revenue

was "based on pure imagination." After further discussion the amendment was rejected-yeas, 23; nays, 25. Mr. Vest called attention to Paragraph 234, taxing hoge 50 cents per head. As a matter of course, he said, that duty was not imposed for the purpose of keeping hogs out, for none came in. The imports of hogs in 1887 amounted to only \$3,872, while the exports amounted to \$27,338,000. The only object of the item was to please the hog-raisers of the country under the pretense of protecting them from foreign hog-raisers, so as to justify the increase of duty on manufactured goods. No amendment was offered to the paragraph,

nor to any of the succeeding paragraphs, down to 254, relating to extract of meat, and taxing it 35 cents a pound. Mr. Vance moved to amend by making the

rate 20 per cent. ad valorem, and striking out the provision as to the tins, jars and bottles containing it. After discussion the amendment was redected-yeas, 20; nays, 22.

No further amendment was offered until Parargraph 257, relating to oranges, lemons or limes, was reached, when Mr. Call moved to amend it by increasing the rates of 10, 20 and 40 cents per package, according to size, to 20, 40 and 50 cents. Mr. Aldrich asked him whether he regarded

oranges as a necessary of life. Mr. Call said that he did not. "Ob, you are entirely mistaken," said Mr.

Hiscock, satirically; "to the down-trodden workingmen of the North oranges are among the ne-cessities of life." [Laughter.] "Is there any other article in the bill." Mr. Aldrich asked, "on which the Senator thinks the

duty ought to be increased?" 'Yes," Mr. Call remarked, "I think it ought

to be increased on bananas and sponges." Mr. Allison said that he sympathized with the views of the Senator from Florida, but he thought that the Senator should be a little moderate. The finance committee had endeavored to keep the rates down as much as possible, but the Florida interests had been fully protected in the amendment, which retained, substantially, the present rates of duty.

Mr. Call then withdrew his amendment and substituted for it the provisions of existing law on the subject of oranges and lemons. The consideration of the tariff bill was inter-

rupted, and Mr. Vance was, at his own request, excused from service as a conferee on the direct-tax bill, and Mr. Butler was appointed in

Mr. Sherman moved to reconsider the vote of the Senate this morning in non-concurring in the House amendment. The motion was entered, and the consideration of the tariff bill was

Mr. Gray remarked that those who were opposed to the whole scheme of the bill, as conceived in selfishness and avarice, might sometimes refer to its discrimination and inequalities, and might ask to establish equality between the different classes. He could not but observe that there was an attempt to discriminate all shrough against one class, and in favor of another, and that the class discriminated against was the agricultural class. Every bushel, or package, or pound of fruit imported into this country came in as a substitute for some grown fruit, and as long as the bill was a protective measure, the fruit-growers in Florida, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey were entitled to the same protection as the favored manufacturers

in the East and North. After further discussion, Mr. Call withdrew his amendment and offered another-to add to the paragraph "bananas, pineappies and cocoanuts, 10 per cent. ad valorem." Rejected.

No other amendment was offered to the pararaph or any of the succeeding paragraphs until No. 276 was reached, taxing macaroni, vermicelli and all similar preparations 2 cents a pound. Mr. Vance moved to strike out the paragraph. He said he had one day last summer peeped into the room of the finance committee, where he found a "chipper Dutchman" telling the subcommittee what he knew about macaroni, and who said he had been making macaroni in Cincinnati under the impression that there was a duty imposed on it, and had been doing very well, but he "could not believe his eyes" when he read recently that macaroni was on the free tist. He wanted a duty on it of 3 cents a pound. Mr. Vance read some amusing extracts from the testimony of this witness. One of the strong points made by Mr. Vance was the pleading of the witness that the duty would be a very small thing for the public, but that "it would be a big thing for us." He commended this point in political economy to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Hawley], as it sustained that Senator's argument yesterday about salt. The amendment was rejected-yeas 19, pays 22.

The clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill. Paragraph 287 (rice) was, at the request of Mr. Butler, passed over informally, and 289 (salt) was also passed at the request of Mr. Mr. Vance moved to amend 293 (starch) by

reducing the rate from 2 to 1 cent per pound. Rejected-yeas 19, nays 22. Mr. Vance moved to strike out Paragraph 294. taxing tallow I cent per pound. Rejected. The consideration of the tariff bill was sus-

pended, when the following proceedings took Mr. Teller offered a resolution, which was laid over, reciting newspaper statements as to irregularities and violations of law in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury as to ing contracts therefor, and instructing the committee on public buildings and grounds to investigate the conduct of that office during the administration of the present Supervising Archi-

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a full statement of all purchases of bonds by the Treasury De-partment since March 4, 1885, specifying in de-tall the classes of bonds, the amount, the date w purchase, the parties from whom pur-

chased, the prices paid, the New York quotations, and the available surplus in the treasury on the first of each month during that period. Mr. Gorman suggested whether it would not

be proper to omit the names of the parties from whom the bends were purchased. Mr. Plumb said that there had already been a partial statement of that kind, which had done no harm. This proposed to simply enlarge the scope of the statement.

Mr. Gorman-I object to the present consideration of the resolution. The resolution went over until to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Sherman the action of the

Senate, this morning, on the direct-tax bill, was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the finance committee. Mr. Call introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on epidemic diseases, giving the thanks of Congress to Supervising Surgeon-general Hamilton and other government physicians for their fidelity and efficiency

in the treatment of the yellow fever epidemic in Florida The consideration of the tariff bill was then resumed, and Mr. Vance moved to amend Paragraph 295, taxing prepared or preserved vegetables 35 per cent., by reducing the rate to 30 per cent., which, he said, was the existing rate.

Mr. Vance moved to strike out Paragraph 296, taxing vegetables not enumerated 10 per cent.

leaving them on the free list. Rejected. Mr. Vance moved to reduce the tax on still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial, and vermouth in casks (Paragraph 302), from 60 to 50 cents per gallon. Rejected. On motion of Mr. Allison, Paragraph 302 was

amended by increasing the rate on still wines, per case of one dozen bottles, from \$1.60 to \$1.80, and increasing the duty on the bottles or jugs from 5 to 74 cents per pint. No amendment was offered to any of the suc-

ceeding paragraphs until Schedule I (cotton manufactures) was reached. Mr. Vest and Mr. Vance said that they were not prepared to go on with the cotton schedule

to-day. Mr. Allison suggested that the free-list schedule might be taken up, but Mr. Vest made the same objection to that.

Mr. Vance could not see what was to be gained,

now that a day was fixed for voting on the bill

in applying whip and spur. Mr. Allison said that as the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Davis, desired to go on with the pension bills he was willing to give way. He gave notice, however, that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to consider the cotton schedule, the flax, hemp and jute schedule, the wool and woolen schedule, and the silk schedule. He thought that that would be enough work for

"Yes, that would be a tolerably fair day's work," said Mr. Vance. "That is a very generous response to the request made on this side that the work for the day should be designated

the evening before."

The tariff bill was laid aside, the progress to-day having been about ten pages, and the Senate then took up the private pension bills on the calendar. All the pension bills on the calendar, nigety in number, were passed, occupying

fifty minutes. The legislative appropriation bill was referred to the committee on appropriations, and the Senate then proceeded to executive business. After a short executive session the Senate bill to open abandoned military reservations in the State of Nevada was, on motion of Mr. Stewart, taken from the calendar and passed. Adjourned.

The Senate Holiday Recess Agreed To. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. -By designation of the Speaker, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, presided over the deliberations of the House this morning. On motion of Mr. Phelan, of Tennessee, the

Senate amendments were concurred in to the House bill for the incorporation of the American Historical Association. On motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, the Senate amendments were concurred in to the

House bill authorizing the Cairo & Tennessee River Railroad Company, to construct bridges across the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, submitted the conference report on the bill for the relief and civiliza-

tion of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. Mr. Payson, of Illinois, said that the bill was an important one, providing, as it did, for the disposal of 4,731,000 acres of land in Minnesota. As the bill passed the House it provided that the Indians, some 7,000 in number, should be located in seven townships and that the remainder of the lands should be divided into agricultural and pine lands. The agricultural lands, it was provided, should be taken under the homestead law at \$1.25 per acre. The pine lands were to be appraised and sold at public auction, and not more than one-tenth of such lands were to be disposed of in any one year. The conference report struck out the restriction on the sale of the pine lands, and further provided that, if not sold at anction, they should be sold at private sale. This he regarded as a very dangerous provision. He also criticised the action of the conference committee in striking out the clause requiring the agreement with the Indians to be ratified by Congress.

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesots, defended the con-ference report. The frauds upon the pine lands in Minnesota in the past had arisen from the lumbermen securing the lands under the preemption and homestead laws. That was what they could not do under the pending bill. The bill, as it passed the House, provided that the pine lands should be appraised at the minimum price of \$3 per acre. As agreed upon by the conference committee, the maximum was fixed at \$3 per thousand feet. This he considered a great improvement over the House provision. After further debate the conference report

was agreed to. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill from the committee

Mr. Savers, of Texas, from the committee on appropriations, reported the bill appropriating \$63,000 to meet a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding, and \$5,000 to enable the Navy Department to observe the eclipse of the sun. Passed.

On motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, the Senate amendment to the holiday recess resolution was agreed to. It provides for a recess from Friday, Dec. 21, until Wednesday, Jan. 2.1 The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. McMillin in the chair, on the river and harbor appropriation bill, the general debate to be limited to an hour and a half.

Mr. Sowden spoke in opposition to the measure, and directed his remarks especially against that provision that six members-elect of the Fifty-first Congress shall, prior to the first Monday in December next, investigate the expenditures of appropriations for internal improvements. with authority to visit the places where the appropriations are expended. He regarded this as an extraordinary provision. Six distinguished individuals chosen to the next House might go on a pleasure trip at the expense of the public. Who could say that they would not absord thousands of dollars along the coast and throughout the navigable streams of the country, in search of information which it was the duty of the Secretary of War to furnish

Congress. Mr. Cummings, of New York, said that, in the light of past river and harbor legislation, thoughtful statesmen ought to go slow. It was only a little over six years since President Arthur had vetoed a river and harbor bill carrying \$19,000,000. The county had stood aghast at the immense sum. The House had passed the messure over the President's veto. That vetoed river and harbor bill had been passed in the August preceding the congressional election of 1882. Within three months the people had swept its warmest supporters into political oblivion. Now, this bill came two years before a Congressional election, but let not its supporters hug the delusion that action would be forgotten. The people had long memories. The vetoed bill appropriated \$19,000,000 in one year. If the pending bill passed, the Fiftieth Congress would have appropriated \$34,000,000 for river and harbor improvement in five months and fifteen days. He took his stand on the veto message of President Arthur. He was willing to vote the fullest appropriatins for the benefit of genuine arteries of commerce, but was unwilling to have large sums expended on inconse-

quential streams. Mr. Stewart, of Texas, declared, in response to Mr. Cummings, that there was not a river provided for in the bill which did not come within the designation of an interstate river. Mr. Fitch, of New York, spoke briefly in opposition to the substitute of which Mr. Crain gave notice yesterday, increasing the aggregate of the bill to \$22,000.900.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, made an appeal for more adequate appropriations for improvement of the Mississippi river between Foster's island and Cairo, declaring that if the present driblet system were continued, the improvement would not be completed in a generation. Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, said that the

present system was pouring money into the waters without any return being made for it. He favored the expenditure of a lump sum under the direction of a board of international improvements or the Chief of Engineers. The reading of the bill by paragraphs having been entered upon, the committee and the House adjourned.

GEN. WAYNE STABLES, Balto. and Paca Sts., Balto., Md.: I can safely recommend your Salva-tion Oil to all suffering with rheumatism, as I was a sufferer, and before I had finished using the first bottle was entirely cured.

Jos. S. Fox. Cattle Dealer. 117 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md. TAXATION OF TELEPHONES.

Missouri Supreme Court Holds that Municipalities Have No Power in the Premises.

Regulation of Telephone Charges. Sr. Louis, Dec. 20.-The telephone case to de termine whether the Municipal Assembly of this city has the right to establish rental rates for the use of the telephone was decided, to day, by the Supreme Court against the city. The chief point of the decision is that municipalities cannot control rates charged by a corporation receiving its charter and franchises from the State. The matter will be taken before the Legislature when it convenes next month. The telephone company has been charging \$60 to \$120 per year for telephones. Some months ago the Municipal Assembly, by ordinance, established a uniform rate of \$50. To this the company demurred and carried the case to the Supreme Court.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.-The dispatch giving the lecision of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri holding that the city of St. Louis has no right to regulate telephone charges was read with interest here, and it seems to be the impression in official circles that if St. Louis, under much more favorable conditions, cannot fix these charges, Chicago cannot. In speaking of the matter to-day, Corporation Counsel Green said: "The city of St. Louis has by far a stronger charter than Chicago. It provides that the city has power to tax all business and corporations specifically enumerated, but the State Legislature passed a general law regarding the use of telephones, which the Supreme Court held revoked the powers of the city, and thus it was that St. Louis was beaten. The city of Chicago, as the matter stands at present, has no right to tax the telephone company by taking any portion of its earnings, and until the Legislature passes a law giving us the power to do so nothing can be done, I can see that the Legislature will not give us that power, because the telephone company will agree to pay a general tax in all local-ities, and as this will give additional revenue to the different towns, the members of the Legislature will just ignore Chicago and let ber howl. This has been done in Wisconsin, Ohio and Iowa. We are simply powerless."

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- For Indiana-Fair; warmer, followed in northern portion by colder; westerly winds.

For Illinois-Fair; colder; westerly winds. Local Weather Report.

Indianapolts, Dec. 20. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec 7 A. M... 30.40 21 79 Swest Clear. 2 P. M... 30.25 35 70 Swest Clear. 7 P. M... 30.16 31 74 Swest Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 35; minimum thermometer, —.
Following is a comparative statement of the condi tion of temperature and precipitation on Dec. 20,

Mean.... Departure from normal..... -0.10Total excess or deficiency since Dec. 1 "14 Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-887 -3.37

General Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20-7 P. M. Bar- Thermometer. Pre-ome-ter. Exp. Min. Max tat'n Weath Station.

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THE "BULL CREEK TERROR."

T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch

melted snow equals ten inches of snow.

Harrison Hogan's Troubles in Attempting to Evade a Big Judgment. Louisville Times.

Old Harrison Hogan, the Indiana farmer who recently sprung into note as "The Bull Creek Terror," on account of his determined resistance against arrest, is still at large. As he is securely fortified at his home, about twenty-three miles up the river, on the Indiana side, there is no doubt that it will take a large force to dislodge him. Even then it will probably not be done without bloodshed, for he has notified Sheriff Hay, of Jeffersonville, that he will never be taken alive. Hogan, although he is a dangerous man to trifle with, is not the villain and assassin he has been pictured by some reports. His side of the story has never been told, and it shows him to be entitled to considerable sympathy, and also that he is not altogether in

the wrong, in this instance, at least. The old man's troubles commenced about two years ago. He at that time was the owner of a farm situated in Cook county, about twentythree miles above Jeffersonville. His family consisted of a wife, daughter and son-in-law. They lived together and the old man was liked by all his neighbors in spite of occasional quarrels. One morning about that time Hogan, while standing on the river bank near his house, saw a coal barge adrift in the middle of the getting ropes, jumped into a skiff and brought it to shore. A short time afterward a towboat stopped, and a crew wanted to take the barge away. The old man refused to let it go unless they paid him for his trouble. This was refused, and the bargemen left word that they would get it anyway. The old man watched the barge in day time, and had a young man, whom he furnished with a pistol, to watch it at night. One dark night a towboat, while on its way up the river, stopped and fastened on to the barge, and proceeded up the river with it. One of the hands of the towboat in passing through the barge found lying asleep on the bottom the watchman, who had been left by Hogan. He was awakened and put on shore. At once he went to Hogan's house, and told him what had taken place. The boy gave the name of the towboat, and Hogan immediately went to Charlestown and telegraphed to Cincinnati, authorizing the arrest of the captain of the boat. The trial came off, and it was found that the wrong man had been arrested. Suit was then brought against Hogan for \$5,000 damages, and as he did not appear at the time the case came up, a judgment for the sum asked was granted. Hogan was worth at that time about \$10,000, and he immediately went to work to beat the judgment. A transfer of all of his property was made to his wife, but fearing that a flaw might be picked in the transaction, it was agreed that a divorce should be gotten by her. Several ways were talked of, but all, with the exception of one fell through. That one was that the old man should have a sham fight with his wife, and witnesses were to be around who would testify when the case came up for trial. The affair came off, suit for divorce was filed and he prayer granted. Hogan then went back to his home, but when he arrived, his wife, it is

alleged, refused to have anything to do with

him. It was at this time that the real trouble

commenced. Hogan wanted half of the prop-

erty, but his wife refused to give it to him. To

get clear of him she had him arrested, and for

several months he lay in jail. After he was released, he went to Kentucky, but soon came back to his old home, and the trouble was re-

newed. About three months ago the old man

took some cattle to Ciniconati, which he sold,

and the old lady followed a few days afterward, and had a lawsuit over the cattle, but lost it. It is said that when the old man came home from selling the cattle he had \$130, but that was taken from him by his wife and son-in-law, Stone, and in the fight he was badly beaten. It was after that he got his shanty-boat where he lives. His wife, after the fight, had a warrant taken out for his arrest All the old man wants is hilf of his property, and he says he will leave and never return, if he gets it. He is sixty-five years of age, but is hale and hearty. and has given the officers to understand that he is wronged, and would scener die than be arrested. The sheriff of Clark county knows it is a family fight, and he does not care to kill the old man in making the arrest on the charge, but he will go before the next grand jury and have

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

him indicted for resisting arrest.

A Split on Religious Lines-It Presages Disaster to the Order.

Pittsburg Special to New York Times. For a long time the Knights of Labor have been hovering on the outskirts of a question that was bound to make a clash. Ever since Powderly began to lose prestige the order has been in danger of a religious war. Powderly has, in one way, tried to stave it off, and, if possible, to kill it; in another way he is the sole cause of it. When the order was formed it was a secret organization. None but members were permitted to know anything of its purposes or condition. As many of its members were Roman Catholics it was soon discovered that either the law of the order must be changed or its Catholic membership must choose between it and the Roman Catholic Church. Powderly solved the problem in his own way. He unbosomed himself to the church, and the church soon knew quite as much about the Knights of Labor as the latter did about themselves, perhaps more.

The Roman Catholic Knights did not object to Powderly's proceeding, as it showed them the way out of a quandary. The Protestant Knights did not look upon Powderly's action with so much complacency. They had entered the order without taking any church into consideration, prompted solely by business motives. They would have been very much astonished if the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist Church had issued a pronunciamento to the effect that its members must get out of the order or the church, unless the church were fully informed of all that related to the Knights of Labor and were permitted to make such changes in its government as it saw fit. It is not at all likely that they would have laid bare the purposes and workings of the order to such church, particularly without asking the consent of the entire order. This is exactly what Powderly did.

The dissatisfaction with his course was widespread at the time, but it was smothered in the hope that the benefits to be gained from membership in the order would be great enough to overcome any dislike that a portion of the mem-bership might feel to the rule of the Roman Catholic Church. It was said at the time that Powderly had acted in a most arbitrary and illegal manner in taking such a step without saying as much as "by your leave" to the order. But the men who believed in living up to the rules of the order had the good of it too closely at heart to make an issue when the order seemed on the road to unexampled prosperity. They did not forget what they considered a wrong, and the discussion of it became general as soon as it was perceived that the real head of the order lived at Rome, Italy, instead of at Seranton, Pa.

Thomas B. Barry was the first Knight of Labor to publicly proclaim that the order was ruled by the Roman Catholic Church. He suffered for his temerity. He had a wide acquaintance in the order, for, as a Knight, he had traveled the country from Maine to Texas. He knew as many Catholic as Protestant Knights, probably, and among the former he found many, as he did among the latter, who were tired of Powderly's rule and were anxious, seemingly, at least, for a change. Barry thought he saw his way clearly, but did not make the issue between himself and the general master workman a religious one. He permitted, unintentionally, of course, the other side to do that. When he made his fight he found, as he should have expected, that the Roman Catholic Knights, almost to a man, were on Powderly's side, and that the Protestant Knights were divided. The latter had not given the matter much thought and acted as if the religious issue had never been considered. Their opponents showed no signs of having it in mind, but thought of little else. Barry was whipped, and some of his friends have since been thinking that perhaps it would be well to follow the ex-

ample of his enemies and combine. Their first effort is evidently to be made at Pittsburg, which has always been one of Pow-derly's strongholds and a stronghold of the order also. The present master workman of district assembly No. 3, of Pittsburg, is John Doyle. He would not object to be re-elected. He and James Hooper, the worthy foreman, are Roman Catholics, and Hooper, like Doyle, wants to be master workman of the assembly. Had Doyle or Hooper been the only candidate the religious fight-certain as it was to come some timewould probably have smoldered; but, as both were candidates, it evidently occurred to the other side that the time had come for springing

Recording Secretary I. N. Ross is spoken of as the candidate of the anti-Catholics. Both Dovle and Hooper are recognized as Powderly men as much on account of their religion as for any other reason. Ross is a Protestant. Since the nature of the fight has become public, and the facts only appeared in to-day's Times, both Doyle and Hooper have protested against the dragging of religion into such a contest. This they would do as a matter of course. Ross simply says he is a candidate. As the fight now stands it will probably seem to the general reader that Ross has almost a certainty of election, as neither of his opponents shows signs of backing down. Unless the writer greatly mistaken, there will be r more than two candidates in the field, and the man who will be defeated is I. N. Ross. Why? Either Doyle or Hooper will withdraw. Neither man may care to do so. Both may object and protest and make a show of fight when asked to get off the track, but one of them, perhaps both, will withdraw, for both may show signs of kicking over the traces, and to the power behind the throne it may appear the wisest course to select a new standard-bearer. If the Protestants in No. 3 expect to slip in their man between two Catholics they are rating the intelligence of their opponents too low. If all their opponents were members of No. 3 they might win, but such is not the case, and if they have any doubt of this it will have disappeared by the time the votes

It only wanted a fight of this kind to completely sprag the wheels of the Knights of Labor car. The Knights have had many difficulties to contend against, but none except this was insurmountable. They might have survived the rule of incompetent and extravagent leaders, for it was always possible to kick such men out of office if not out of the order. The disappointment of finding a treasury empty that should have been full could have been overcome. Loss of membership from a variety of causes might have been remedied, but to build up an order that has been so shamefully mismanaged while it has a religious fight on its hands is a task that even so great a man as Powderly considers him-self to be will find beyond his ability. The men who are in the fight here know that it does not concern the order in Pittsburg alone. They have simply fired the opening gun, and they are listening for the answering signals from every State in which there are Knights of Labor.

Accounting for a Political Disappearance. "Gath's" New York Letter. I have once or twice thought, since the disap-

pearance of the mugwumps, that they might be the White Caps who have broken out in Indiana and Ohio. The mugwump was always wanting to flog somebody for not supporting his wife, or being able to explain how he came by everything in his possession. The mugwump newspapers invariably laid a bundle of birch rods at the door of every public man as a gentle intimation that if he asked for anything at the hands of the people they would lick him with the said rods. The skull and bones were the symbols of these reformers. Tenderness they knew nothing about. At the late presidential election everybody wondered why the mugwumps were so scarce and few; it seems to be accounted for by their reappearance as White

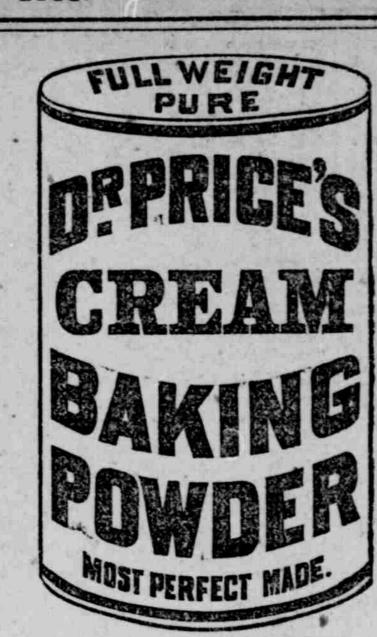
A Petty Insult.

New York Press. The appointment of Leon O. Bailey to succeed United States District Attorney Sellers, of Indianapolis, is a petty insult to General Harrison. Throughout the recent campaign this appointee was the active circulator of every lie by which it was hoped to defeat the Republican candidate, and President Cleveland has selected him to annoy his pelitical opponents. A good man would not do such a thing, because it is is wrong to reward villainy. A wise man would refuse to do it, because he would not wish to expose himself to public ridicule, President Cleveland is neither good nor wise, as this incident proves. On the contrary, he is a very little man.

It Is Non-Partison.

Chicago Journal. Francis Murphy has made 2,000 total-abstinence men in Indianapolis. His methods appear to be more effective than the Prohibition vote.

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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

LONGSTREET'S OLD AGE.

Augusta Letter in New York Times. Longstreet has been a fighter all his life. He came from a race of good, gritty stock in Edgefield, S. C. He went to West Point. After a term of frontier duty and Indian skirmishing he was ready for service in the Mexican war. He bore wounds and wore stars before he was

He had the Southern instincts strong enough to lay down his commission in the Union armies, like Lee and Lawton, to offer his sword to his State. Does the old man regret the choice he made in 1861? No one ever heard him say so. In spite of his troubles, brought on by his prompt acceptance of reconstruction and his espousal of the Republican cause, General Longstreet has preferred to remain in the South con-

fronting opprobrium in many cases, but enjoying the personal respect of his neighbors, and always sure of the undying love of his army comrades. Sixty-six miles from Atlanta the train on the Charlotte road stops at the thriving little city of Gainesville. The traveler has hardly alighted when a large, well-shaded house, with broad colonnades, stands before him. This is the Piedmont Hotel, which General Longstreet for several years has kept for summer travelers, with little benefit to himself beyond making innumerable friends. His wife, a quiet, intelligent woman, is his helpmest, and his sons, one of whom has been to West Point, are welldressed, smart young men. If you go to Gainesville in the early spring you will be told to secure a buggy and ride out

street seldom comes to town at that time. Somewhere in his country place, clad in a long duster and a broad-brimmed hat, you will find him clipping his fruit teees or trailing up the vines in his grape orchard. He will show you his turkeys with pride, and, like Gincinnatus, revels in his rustic surroundings and farm duties. It is during these summer months that one sees the grim old veteran at his best. He is the very embodiment of good humor. He tries to make every one comfortable, and as his hotel commands the best breezes from the Blue Ridge, be usually succeeds. He will mount three flights of steps to carry an apple to some little fellow who learns to know and love the bronzed

two miles on the mountain road. General Long-

face and white head of this Southern veteran. Then there are winter days when he must not be disturbed. He is seventy-five years old, you know, and realizes that his book about the civil war must be finished pretty soon. In it he hopes to vindicate his position at Gettysburg. and account to unprejudiced posterity for his conduct at New Orleans.

General Longstreet attended the Gettysburg reunious last July, his last appearance in public until he met General Harrison recently at Indianapolis. Gettysburg is one of Longstreet's sore points. He was not in sympathy with Gen. Lee's tactics there. He advised against the sortie on the third day at Cemetery Ridge, and he was even open to the charge of not supporting the center of the army on the second day's

General Lee always left to his corps commanders the details of field work. Longstreet knew that Lee wanted as many men as possible to storm Little Round Top. But between Longstreet's corps and Little Round Top lay a thousand yards of field, swept by 40,000 Union muskets, and sheltered only by the smoke of a raking artillery fire. Longstreet tried to shift upon General E. P. Alexander, chief of artillery, the responsibility for ordering the fatal charge. Alexander protested that he was in no position to note the effect of his own guns, but Longstreet persisted. Finally the signal was passed by Alexander, who thought he saw a break in the batteries of Meade.

"Shall I go, General?" Pickett said, when informed that a party of Longstreet's corps must storm the heights. Longstreet turned away, heartsick at what he knew must be a mercilese, fruitless carpage. "I shall go, then," returned Pickett, and raising his hat he wheeled to his division and ordered his galiant brigades to death as certain

Balaklava. "It is splendid; I would not have missed it for the world," said an English officer who watched the galiant charge, turning to Longstreet in en-

and to charge as disastrous as the blunder at

But the old soldier had more knowledge and less enthusiasm. "What is splendid?" he asked, recognizing the meaning of the moving lines. "I would give a great deal to have missed it."

General Longstreet's criticism of General Lees mistakes, coupled with his own course after the war, aroused the indignation of many of the Southern people. Gen. Dick Taylor, in his "Destruction and Reconstruction, declared that to those having knowledge of the two men any subject involving the possession and exercise of intellect could not have been clear to Longstreet if concealed from Lee. "We tinued General Taylor, Minstead of smiting the | vitality. Try Hood's Sarsaparille

honest, stupid animal, Balaam had caressed him, how would the story read?"

His Life in Georgia To-Day and a Few | General Grant was responsible for Longstreet's Memories of His Past. | going into politics. After the war Longstreet went to New Orleans and opened a commission store. General Lee had advised the acceptance of the terms of surrender, and Longstreet was proceeding in this line. But General Grant made him surveyor of the port and finally postmaster of New Orleans. It was at that time that he commanded the metropolitan police in the famous riots with the White League. This is where the people grieved. They had "nursed the pinion that impelled the steel." Grant had a love for his old army friends. He took up Gen. Hugh McLaws and made him postmaster of Savannah, but the latter never became a par-

Since Longstreet's removal to Georgia his life has been smooth. He has regained much of his old popularity. Next to Stonewall Jackson, his people say, he was the most daring and persistent warrior on the confederate side. He was made Minister to Constantinople by President Hayes, and by General Garfield he was ap-pointed United States Marshal for the northern district of Georgia, a place of infinite worry and hazard. It was in troublous contrast to his anug berth "in the arms of the Orient." Then General Longstreet was made post-

master at Gainesville. In north Georgia he is a power, regardless of political lines. Two years ago there was a reunion of confederate survivors in Atlanta. The statue of Benjamin H. Hill was unveiled in a public square. The people flocked to Atlanta. Jefferson Davis was there, seated in a great armchair. Around the platform were the military; outside stood ten thousand confederate veterans. The orator of the day was in the midst of his speech eulogizing Hill and condemning those Southern men who had betrayed the Democratic party and the South. He said: "They crown her with thorns and spit upon her; they array her

in fine purple and car Hail!" Just at this time there was a commotion in the crowd. Down the avenue in full gray uniform, on his old war horse, Longstreet rode. He had just arrived. He dismounted and ascended the steps. The veterans caught sight of his tattered regimentals and snowy hair and they sent up a long shout of welcome. The orator had to suspend his eloquent invective. Jefferson Davis arose from his seat and embraced Longstreet. It was a long time before the orator could go on with his address. He afterward said that this reference was not meant for Longstreet, but the General's entrance just at that time was highly dramatic.

GENERAL CLUSERET. A Life That Would Sound Like Baron Mun-

Probably no living man can boast of a career more wildly romantic than that of General Cluseret, the recently elected Deputy to the

French Assembly. A true sketch of his life would belittle the adventures of the Baron Munchausen. Cluseret proved himself a brave and a brilliant soldier on many fields. He served in Africa, in the German war, in the Italian war, in the war of the reballion in this country, and in the fighting of the Paris Commune. He was a war correspondent under an assumed name during the fighting in Egypt. Several of his letters appeared in the Sun, in which he denounced Lord Wolseley as a military humbug, and the movement on Tel el Kebir as a marche instead of a march.

His eligibility is now questioned on the ground that he is an American citizen. He contends that in 1870, when he returned to France to fight the Germans, he became once more a Frenchman, and went through all the legal requirements to that end; but on the other hand it is said that there are some legal formalities which he neglected, and that consequently he is barred out by the code. In the third volume of his "Memoirs he says: "If I received by my birth and merited by my military services in Africa and in the Crimea the title of Frenchman, I have also won that of an American citizen on the battle-fields of Virginia. might have claimed, under similar circumstances, the right to belong to the Italian family, if in Italy the quality of a citizen was not smothered under the term subject. The time will come, I hope, when public esteem will not be measured by the number of crosses and medals on a uniform, but upon the number of nationalities acquired for services rendered." Cluseret is certainly an interesting fellow, and doubtless we will hear from him again before

A Simile. Rushville Republican. Governor Gray's political soul is so small that it would rattle around in a mustard seed like a bean in a gourd.

RHEUMATISM originates in lactic acid in the blood, which settling in the joints causes the have Biblical authority for the story that the | pains and aches of the disease. Hood's Sarsaangel in the path was visible to the ass, al- parilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing the though unseen by the seer; but suppose," con- acidity of the blood, and giving it richness and